

NEW SUBSCRIBERS come pouring in so rapidly of late, that we can scarcely keep up with them. Last week we received several hundred names to add to our list, and consequently were obliged to keep back all our weekly exchanges, and yet had not sufficient to supply the half. This will account for apparent delay, and also for our inability to forward the numbers from the commencement of the volume, as desired by several.

THE APPOINTMENTS.—We were mortified that so many errors occurred in the list of appointments as published in our last. They are now corrected, and our friends will govern themselves accordingly.

Another case of small-pox is said to exist in town, in the person of a son of the widow Phillips. He was brought from Franklin, where he was taken ill, a few days since, and now lies at the residence of his mother.

#### Quite Altered.

In 1840, Mr. McCarty being a merchant, made violent speeches in favor of a U. S. Bank and Protective Tariff. His doctrine then was, that without both these federal ideas, the country would be ruined. In 1840, the same gentleman being a candidate for Congress, without acknowledging any change of political position, cannot be led to say anything but a few plattering common places on these subjects, and by way of leading the people to forget his former position, he makes a speech equal to a monkey show.

In 1840, Mr. McCarty was horrified at the idea of this country being overrun, and its destinies controlled by foreigners—especially by stupid Dutch and wild Irish.

In 1847, the same gentleman has become quite reconciled to the German character, and the ecologist of the warm heart and rich brogue of the Irish.

In 1840, Mr. McCarty could disburse heavy sums to be expended in the circulation of speeches and documents, filled with embittered slander against democratic men and measures.

In 1847, the same gentleman and his whig friends are as silent as possible about democratic measures, and really treating democrats as if they thought well of them.

In 1840, a democrat, or a democratic procession, or speaker, in the town of Indianapolis, would be hoisted at, howled at, and treated with every mark of contumely.

In 1847, the Juno are even affectionate towards democratic voters, and that too, without acknowledging the error of their former ways, or making atonement for their former insults.

Will these inconsistencies thrive? Will the foreigner forget the contempt with which his pretensions to become a citizen were formerly treated by these people? Will the farmer and laboring democrat forget the jeers and scoffs which were aimed at them and their friends, and vote for the special pet and fancy man of those who were the authors of the derision?

Judging from the boasts of Mr. McCarty's whig friends, we are compelled to admit to our friends abroad, that in Marion county, a good many foreigners, and laboring democrats, now or heretofore in the employment of Mr. McCarty, or of his satellites, will be kept so close as to hear no word of warning, and be so cajoled and flattered by those who formerly derided them, as to be induced to cast their votes for the whig candidate for Congress. Wealth is always a reliable whig element in politics, and in times when there is little excitement, (as is the case at present,) it operates.

We say thus much to encourage our friends in their efforts to be up and doing—not with much hope of reaching the democrats whose votes we fear we shall lose in Marion; for this purpose, the words of our candidate will be kept from reaching the persons having those votes to give.

#### Peace!

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 2d inst. makes the following announcement, the correctness of which we are inclined to rely upon:

IMPORTANT.—Prospect of Peace.—We learn from a reliable source at Washington that there is a prospect of a speedy peace with Mexico. The letter communicating the information says it may be in less than twenty days. The Mexicans have had the whole text of the treaty, which Mr. Trist carried with him, communicated to them, and they are satisfied with it. The President will call an extra session of the Senate, and this news will probably shorten his visit to the North. This is an important fact, and we have no doubt from the source whence it came that it may be relied upon.

A "democratic meeting" was recently called in New York, to assemble in the Park, to nominate General Taylor. It was a failure. Not more than twenty-five mercenary were present, and nothing was done. It is supposed that some of the names appended to the "call" were put there without the knowledge or consent of their owners. If these fellows stole names, wouldn't they steal any thing else they could lay their dirty hands on?

The Odd Fellows had a celebration at Centreville on the 23d ult., which the Record says was highly creditable to the order and interesting to numerous spectators.

The Masons had a celebration at Cambridge on the 24th ult. Over a hundred members appeared in procession. An address was delivered by Wm. Quarles, Esq., of Indianapolis, which is highly spoken of by those who heard it.

We publish a communication relative to the Central Canal. As to the justice of the complaints made, we personally know nothing. If they are just, it is important to the people that the evils should be corrected. If they are not well-founded, we should like to have their injustice made manifest.

A Convention in the ninth district, held on the 25th of May, put in nomination Robert Stewart, of Michigan City, as the Liberty candidate for a seat in Congress.

A call for a third convention in the 6th district to be held on the 7th or 8th of July, at Bloomfield, has been published. Misunderstandings seem to have abounded in that district during the past few months; and even infect the call above mentioned. For their own credit's sake, we hope the democrats of the district will adjust these difficulties.

We have received two numbers of "The Literary World, a Gazette for Authors, Readers, and Publishers," published by Osgood & Co., of New York, at three dollars per annum, in advance. It is a valuable publication, and worthy the patronage of the lovers of good reading.

The President and suite arrived in Boston on Tuesday, the 29th, in the midst of a fall of rain, notwithstanding which, he was handsomely received.

Col. BOWLER, it is said, has purchased a farm at Attakapas, (pronounced Tuckapaw,) Louisiana, to which he will retire.

The "Western Chronicle" is the title of a new paper, published by J. Reed, at Spencer, Owen county. Hope he will get rich!

Wheat, at the Indianapolis mills, is now worth 50 cents only.

# The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 15, 1847.

[Volume VII—Number 3.]

## Indiana Copper Mining Company of Lake Superior.

It will be perceived, by an advertisement in this day's paper, that a company, under the above title, has been organized in this city. Henry P. Coburn, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Messrs. Isaac H. Roll and J. W. Langdale have been appointed Trustees. The company is composed of some of the most wealthy capitalists and enterprising citizens of this part of the State, and is fully able and competent to carry on any enterprise in which it is likely to engage. Messrs. Roll and Langdale, two of the Trustees, we are informed, will leave Indianapolis, in a day or two, on a visit to Lake Superior. We would advise them to keep their eyes wide open in making purchases. See well that the titles are good, &c. They are not considered green here, but may be sucked in at the North. Indians are always for fair sailing. We wish the company success in the enterprise, although there are some here that think the copper enterprise a humbug. This company, however, can spare a few hundred dollars, by way of experiment, without hurting them much! They have confidence in their experiment, inasmuch as they have limited the number of shares to be subscribed to one thousand; reserving seven hundred, which the present stockholders can have, in preference to all others, in pro rata proportion to the stock already taken, on the return of the two trustees from Lake Superior. We are also informed, that the ten per cent. assessment will be promptly met by the shareholders previous to the departure of the Trustees.

## Celebration of the 4th of July.

We neglected to notice in our last the celebration of the 4th of the Sabbath Schools of the city. The different schools assembled at half past seven and formed in procession, in number about twelve hundred, and marched to a beautiful place west of the city, where an oration was delivered by A. G. Porter, Esq., and the declaration read by Mr. KERR. Mr. P. did himself great credit, and gave satisfaction to all. We think the declaration was as well read as we ever heard it. Rush and water were then distributed to the children, and after appropriate music by the Band, and some stirring pieces being sung by the vast crowd, the procession returned to the city in the best of order and were dismissed.

Once in a while the whig leaders let out their real feelings in regard to the tariff, and show that they are as much in favor of "protection" and "restriction," as ever, though without any good reason for it. The New Albany Bulletin, for instance, of the 6th inst., has the following:

"W. J. HENLEY and the TARIFF.—This man has ever been endeavoring to create the impression that the present high rates have been produced by the tariff of 1816. 'No sensible man has believed him. The transparency of the humbug only renders him ridiculous. 'T. J. Henley has talked to the people and attempted to make them believe that the people of Ireland and Scotland have been in want of sufficient food for the last 50 or 25 years!'

"It is not twelve years ago since the United States imported grain from Europe! 'It is not twelve years ago since grain from the Baltic and Black Seas fed American citizens!'

"If the tariff has not raised the price of produce, as we know that it has not—it has not produced a sufficient return—as is proven from the attempt to tax tea, coffee, &c., and from the additional fact that all sorts and kinds of loans are in progress to keep up the expenses of the government! If this tariff has done none of these things, what good has it done?"

Any person who believes that the mass of the people of Scotland and Ireland have not "been in want of sufficient food for the last 50 or 25 years," must be extremely ignorant of the history of Great Britain. The fact that they have been subjected to such want as is notorious as any other fact in the history of those people. But perhaps the Bulletin, like an old federalist we wot of, thinks "a laboring man should only have a sheep's head and pluck a day, and sleep under a cart at night."

It is true that grain was imported to this country twelve years ago; but what was the reason? Did death or famine exist among us? No; but something quite as bad plagued us by its iniquity. The U. S. Bank, then the avowed god of whiggery, was in the full exercise of its baleful power, and had caused the people to neglect the pursuits of honest industry, and run into the wildest and most insane speculations; from the responsibilities of which they were finally exempted by the sponging operation of the 'Whig Bankrupt law."

All this occurred under a high tariff, which tended neither to prevent nor assuage those evils.

The Bulletin asserts that the new tariff has not raised the price of our produce, and has done nothing good. Well! has it done any evil, as you predicted it would? Is it not as good as the old tariff? You can't deny that it is! Why then should the old one be re-established?

What does Mr. McCarty think about this matter? Would he vote for "protection" and "restriction" *per se*? The people ought to know. Let him speak.

Greely of the N. Y. Tribune says that Webb, "the military editor of the Courier and Enquirer is 'famously known here' as 'Biddle's hard bargain.'" This is not so bad for the Tribune, and is rather a keen cut at the \$52,000; but it is too hard that whig journalists should "tell tales out of school" on one another in this way.

A friend in Laporte county writes us as follows, under date of June 28th:

"Cathart is in the field, and I think will be elected, as I find no former supporter disposed to go against him; and I think we can claim at least one half of the new voters. The Mexican Feels have not made much stock in this section of country. I can say but little about our election for members to the Legislature. We have a local question relative to a removal of the county seat to Michigan City. The Court have a majority in the county. Your ob't serv't."

While the 4th regiment were encamped near Jeffersonville, a fellow came up the river bank, from the Kentucky side, and wanted to know "what the h—ll was the use of sending more Indians to Mexico"—saying that they were "a set of d—d cowards, and would be sure to run from the enemy." He had hardly got the words out of his ugly mouth before he received a blow that did not much improve his beauty, and sent him headlong, twenty feet down the bank. He did not think it prudent to rally.

It is said that the regimental banner which Santa Anna bears of having captured at Buena Vista, originally belonged to the Kentucky cavalry, under the command of Col. H. Marshall.

Where is Lieut. Kingsbury, of the regular army—the man who first propagated the slanders against the 2d Indiana regiment, under the signature of Buena Vista? Is he peddling the arms belonging to the government for the benefit of his own pocket or what is he about? Can any body tell?

The "Mooreville Chronicle" has been enlarged and improved. It is very well printed, and is edited with taste and ability. It does credit to the publisher, Mr. T. J. Worth, and we hope it will be as profitable to him as it is creditable.

## Public Land Sales in the Great Miami Reserve.

By a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in reply to Gov. Whitcomb, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the above sales have been postponed until the 20th of December next. Although this is not as long a postponement as we could have wished, and as the Governor wrote for, which was the fall of 1846 at least; yet we are gratified to believe that it will afford some relief to the settlers. When the President returns to Washington (for this was done in his absence) we feel a strong confidence that a further postponement will be made.

Gov. Whitcomb has also written to the General Land Office in relation to the lands in the "seven mile strip" and others similarly situated, which have also been advertised for sale. We are quite confident, from investigations made here, that the advertising of the lands last referred to, has happened through a mistake of the clerk in the General Land Office, who prepares the proclamations.

The reply of the Commissioner, which may be expected in a few weeks, will settle the matter, of which our readers shall be duly apprized. At all events the postponement of the sales until the 20th of December next, will afford an opportunity for the State Legislature or Congress to give full relief, which would doubtless be done, if indeed it does not (as we believe it will) turn out to be a mistake as already stated.

## A True Picture.

Little less than one year ago, on a bright Sabbath morning, we saw a crowd of persons on the pavement in front of the Palmer House in this city. All eyes were turned to an individual in the centre of the crowd. And, indeed, such an object could not fail attracting not only attention, but the deepest commiseration in the beholders. Disease had preyed upon him until he was left a walking skeleton, whose sunken and glassy eye plainly told that it would soon be closed on all earthly scenes.

The call for volunteers found him at his father's house in Hendricks county, a healthy and promising young man. He volunteered and proceeded to the Rio Grande, was taken sick, and died, and was now on his way home to die among his friends. His last end had been expended in getting this far. Enough, and more, to send him home, was immediately given him, and he mournfully pursued his journey.

In the same crowd there was another individual. His appearance was far different. A fine portly person, and a blooming complexion gave evidence that he had thrived abundantly every day, and that disease had not racked his body with pain. While the first was receiving the poor pittance of seven dollars per month for his service, the last, pocketed his eight dollars per day! And not only that, but had the heart to vote against raising that sum to ten dollars per month! And now, the gentleman who gave that vote is asking the voters of this Congressional District to re-elect him to Congress! Will they do it?—Indiana Journal.

The object of the above article from the Journal is to produce the impression that as a member of Congress receives eight dollars per day, and a soldier seven dollars per month, there is a great contrast. We recognize Judge Wick as the "portly individual." Let us examine this. A soldier receives seven dollars per month during his entire term of service, and is clothed, fed, and has his physician furnished free of charge to him.

On the contrary, a member of Congress receives his eight dollars for just so many days as the Congress may be in session. He is elected for two years—twenty-four months—and during that time cannot turn his hand to anything else, if he does justice to his constituents. The Congress actually is in session about nine months out of the twenty-four for which the member is elected, and receives pay for that time only, making less than three dollars per day for the time for which he is elected. Out of this he must pay for his board at Washington, about ten dollars per week, and other expenses at like rates, and maintain his family at home, or take them with him, and if he does his duty, he will, in the course of two years, run up a printer's bill of several hundred dollars, for documents and speeches, to send to his constituents. Besides, when he returns home, he is expected to fork over the ready to help to build meeting and school houses, bridges and roads, and all of that sort of thing.

Mr. McCarty was doing better than this as fund commissioner, under our glorious system of internal improvement, and finding it less profitable than a personal attendance upon his immense business operations, and that the duties of the office interfered with the necessary supervision of his large estates, and wild lands, held by him in vast amounts, he resigned the office to avoid losing by it. This is not all. Judge Wick, during the last Congress, voted for a reduction of the compensation of members of Congress, and stands pledged in a printed speech, to continue to do so on all occasions.

Again: The said "portly individual" had but one nephew old enough to enter the service. He went to Mexico as a private volunteer last year, fell a victim to disease, and is buried on the banks of the Rio Grande. Judge Wick has but two sons. A few weeks since, his youngest, aged seventeen, volunteered as a private for during the war, and is, ere now, in Mexico, or in New Orleans, on his way thither. How many nephews or sons of Mr. McCarty, or any of the purse-bloated Junco, who lie, flatter and buy up for him, have volunteered as privates?

Judge Wick voted against the proposition to give the volunteer 100 acres of land in addition to his monthly pay, in hopes of doing better for them at some future time.—Indiana Journal.

That is a lie, Mr. Deffrees. Judge Wick never gave any such vote. You have told this lie three times—twice after having your error pointed out to you. Produce the Journal of the House showing such a vote, and Judge Wick will decline the congressional canvass.

The contrary is the fact. Judge Wick is the identical member who brought forward the measure giving the volunteer 100 acres of land in addition to his monthly pay. And he followed it up by speech, and vote, till it became a law.

## KENTUCKY.—The following is a list of candidates for Congress in Kentucky:

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Dist. 1.</b>         | <b>Democrats.</b>   |
| Sam. Dulaney,           | Lynn Boyd,          |
| Isaac Burnett,          | Sam. O. Peyton,     |
| Robt. L. Waddill,       | R. L. Clarke,       |
| John P. Todd,           | Aglet Backner,      |
| John B. Thompson,       | Chas. A. Wickliffe, |
| Greedy Adams,           | Samuel May,         |
| Garrett Duncan,         | David Meriwether,   |
| C. S. Morehead,         | Alex. K. Marshall,  |
| S. F. J. Trahue,        | Thos. Thropo,       |
| Leander M. Cox,         | Lucius B. Desha,    |
| Geo. P. Gaines,         |                     |
| <b>Native American.</b> |                     |

In New York, an aged woman, Ann Hart, died from a loss of opium, which she brought from Ireland, through carelessness of Wm. H. Brayton and Theron King, apothecaries' clerks, who are arrested.

P. P. Willis says that editors are the pump handles of change—being leading other folks to water, but never dipping in to be thirsty themselves.

## The Abolitionists—Judge Wick.

We have already published the reply of Mr. McCarty to the queries propounded to him by the Abolition committee, Messrs. De Puy and Kingsbury. The following is the response of Judge Wick to the same queries. Whether the response of the Judge will be satisfactory to the more fastidious, "one idea," abolitionists or not, we are not able to guess; but nevertheless, the grounds upon which he rests are sound and statesmanlike, and the only ones which can be maintained.

From the Indianapolis Free Press, July 7th.

Sirs:—The questions propounded to me by the Liberty Convention have just reached me, and I respond as follows:

1st. Having voted for the admission of Texas into the Union, as a State, I would under precisely similar circumstances, and rather than see a vital republic spring up adjoining the United States, vote for the admission into the Union of a State, having a Constitution tolerating slavery. I would not however vote for a law of Congress establishing or creating slavery; and without such a law, slavery would be excluded by the law of nature.

2d. There is not the slightest reason to expect that new territory will be acquired by the United States in any other mode than by the admission of a new State into the Union. California and New Mexico should be acquired in that mode. No political dreams of acquiring more or other territory, as the result of the present war, and as an indemnity for Mexican depredations upon our citizens, than California and New Mexico. The popular element concentrated and concentrating there, is such as will, in framing a constitution, undoubtedly, exclude slavery. Hence the slave question in reference to any territory to be probably acquired as the result of the present war, is a mere abstraction. Practical politicians should avoid such abstractions, as the cause of fruitless discussion and party acrimonies. I have always opposed to the acquisition of territory by conquest, except as an atonement for debts justly due. I am equally opposed to the acquisition of territory in any mode, having any considerable number of inhabitants, not free white persons, and accustomed to republican government.

3d. I do not think the present war with Mexico ought to be closed without a full adjustment of all difficulties between the governments of Mexico and of the United States.

4th. Should the election of President come into the House of Representatives, my vote will be given in accordance with the will of my constituency as last expressed; to-wit, in favor of a democrat, good and true.

I will take this occasion to say, that the Liberty men, in convention last year, misunderstood one expression in one of speeches made in Congress. That I meant as the exclusion of a concession, they assumed as an affirmation of the idea excluded. I never advocated the enslaving of Mexican population. On the contrary, it was my purpose, at an early day to take ground against the annexation of any considerable population. They must exist among us either as slaves or citizens, or in the condition of our free negroes; neither of which is a tolerable idea. My Liberty friends, after this explanation, (which I have not found necessary to others,) ought to take back their vote to me of that "brass collar," otherwise they ought to "fork it over." With perfect good will.

W. W. WICK.

## Messrs. De Puy and Kingsbury.

One of the strongest evidences that Judge Wick has been faithful to democracy may be found in the bitter hatred manifested towards him by the federal and Mexican whigs far and near. The Cincinnati Chronicle, under the temporary control of a black-guard, known as Parson Brown—the title, of course being one of derision—loses no opportunity of assailing Judge Wick with the weapons of slander and falsehood. The use of these weapons has become so common to that paper however, that its attacks excite no surprise, and are entitled to no consideration. But it is otherwise with the Cincinnati Gazette, which claims for itself some title to respectability, but which it will not be apt to retain long in this quarter, if it indulges in many more paragraphs like the following, which it published on the 1st inst. to wit:

"QUESTIONING CANDIDATES.—The Liberty men of Indiana have been 'questioned' at the Congressional candidates of the Whig and Locofoco parties of that State. The Indiana State Journal, of a late date, contains four queries which Henry W. De Puy and John E. Kingsbury, representing the Liberty party in the Fifth District, have put to Messrs. Wick and McCarty, the Loco and Whig candidates. Mr. McCarty replied to them promptly, and with much frankness. Judge Wick finds it convenient to continue mute. He doubts less as much employment as he is equal to, in endeavoring to explain how it was that, at the last session of Congress, while he was receiving \$8 per day for making parolizations, he opposed raising the pay of volunteers in the Mexican war from \$7 to \$10 per month."

The imputations relative to the questions of the "liberty" men are as unjust towards Judge Wick, as that relative to the pay of volunteers is untrue. The letter of the Judge in reply to the questions propounded, will be found in another column. The reasons why his reply was not given as soon as Mr. McCarty's were as follows. 1st. He was not addressed by the committee until four days after they had addressed Mr. McC. 2. He was at Columbus, forty miles distant, from whence he sent a reply the next morning after the reception of their letter, the 24th June. 3. Instead of forwarding his reply to us, as Mr. McC. did his to the Journal, he only forwarded it to Mr. De Puy, who did not publish it until the 7th inst., perhaps because the paper was not published regularly.

These facts show that if any one is obnoxious to censure for the delay, it is not Judge Wick. He answered promptly and candidly, and without dodging or any effort at clap-trap. If the Gazette is as willing to make reparation to us as it appears to be prompt to assail Judge Wick, it will acknowledge his injustice, and copy his reply.

It was a matter of accident that we had the data at hand to afford us the opportunity to correct these imputations, in the absence of the Judge. He had sent us a note from Columbus on the 24th June, enclosing the letter addressed to him by Mr. De Puy and Kingsbury, but without a copy of his reply, as he supposed Mr. De Puy would desire to publish that, together with Mr. McCarty's, originally in the Free Press. (How well has he been paid for this courtesy!) Mr. De Puy appends a note to his letter, under date of the 24th, as follows:

"Sir:—To avoid any misapprehension, I would say that the letter to Mr. McCarty was handed to him on the 17th, which time this would have been forwarded to you, if I had supposed from your note, that it would reach you any sooner than it now will. The delay in sending the letter has been owing to want of leisure on my part—being with me, literally, 'pump or down.' I say this to explain the apparent disrespect in the delay."

Yours, H. W. DE PUY.

Mr. De Puy will excuse us, we hope, for publishing this note. We did not at first intend to do so; but thinking it probable that the false imputation of the Gazette might be copied by the Journal, and other whig papers, we thought it right to print the note, for the purpose of setting the matter before the people in an indisputable shape.

Col. H. Marshall of Ky., we are informed, recently gave a toast at a public dinner to the following effect:

The real hero of Buena Vista—Gen. WOOL.

## Central Canal.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & SPANG.—In your paper of the 17th ult. I observed a series of questions relative to the work to be done on that portion of the Central Canal located between Broad Ripple and our city. As that communication appeared in your issue, I presume those who have the control of the work, it was confidently expected that the queries would be answered satisfactorily, and satisfy the public that the impositions said communication contained were unfounded. I have not seen a refutation.

There exists considerable excitement on account of the great disparity in price between the market value of wheat, and of flour. Wheat this day is selling at 50 cts. per bushel and flour at \$2.50 per hundred—precisely three pounds of wheat for one of flour, and no bran. When the flouring mills dependent on this canal for motive power were in operation—when wheat was 50 cts. per bushel, \$2.00 a hundred was the most ever demanded for flour. Therefore, on account of these mills having to remain idle, 50 cts. per hundred more is charged for flour, making a difference to Marion county alone, whose population exceeds twenty thousand inhabitants, of fifty dollars a day; this is allowing only one half pound of flour to each person, when in reality double the amount is disposed of in some way; but every thing moderate estimate shows that this county alone will be compelled to expend \$18,250 more this year for breadstuffs than it would were the other mills in operation, and it is very probable that the adjoining counties will suffer equally.

How long is this state of affairs to remain? We all know that it depends on the completion of the canal; and when will that be done? Persons who are acquainted with works of a public nature assert that if the work is not pushed with more energy it will not be completed within two years—at least the aqueduct across Fall Creek. Are we for that length of time to be subjected to the present enormous price of breadstuffs? Is it right? Is it just? Is there no remedy? Will those whom the people have trusted with the management of their affairs permit this work to drag along for years, merely to gratify a certain few, who are interested in keeping in some of the present contractors, and who threaten terrible things if all their demands and wishes are not complied with.

The people will some day learn that their affairs are generally managed by two classes of rulers. One consists of those who claim the privilege on the ground of having received a majority of their votes; the other by the grace of God, and the courtesy of the former. The will of the latter is often the most potent, and State work is almost universally declared off to them or their friends.

It has become your duty, citizens of Marion, to examine this matter: your county numbers over twenty thousand inhabitants, and the reactions you are subjected to at present will amount in the course of a year to more than the cost of the canal. What say you to a public meeting on the subject? When rulers neglect their duty the people must act.

A CITIZEN.

## 4th of July Celebration.

On the anniversary day of our nation's birth, a gathering of several citizens of the city was held in a fine grove by the margin of a cool spring on the farm of our respected Col. Drake, retired from the bustle, noise and dust of the streets. Universal good feeling, joy and gladness reigned in the assemblage; not an incident or remark occurred to disturb the harmony.

Mr. Jacob Vandegriff was made President of the day, and Messrs. J. P. Chapman and Enoch Pyle, Vice Presidents. Col. Drake was present as the honored guest. After having highly entertained several hours, by the interesting and enlightening description by Col. Drake of the scenes in Mexico, of the productions and soil, and the manners and customs of that country, together with an account of several amusing incidents happening among the volunteers, several toasts were drunk in cold water and lemonade.

The President of the day, after some happy remarks as usual to him, read a few regular toasts, after which volunteer sentiments were given, a few of which are as follows:

By the President of the day, The 2d regiment of Indiana volunteers: a braver set of boys never shouldered a musket.

E. Pyle. The United States: always right in war.

A. J. Stevens. Our country: unequalled—and its institutions approximating as near perfection as possible.

J. P. Chapman. The Mexican war: may its results be such as to convince the Mexicans of the value of peace, and to teach them to avoid war by dealing justly with us and all other nations.

E. Helderly. The Irish nation: the people of warm and noble hearts—the oppressed may be so!—own among the free and powerful of nations.

Alexander Franco. The arms of our country in time of war; the arms of our virtue in time of peace.

James Little. Cold water and warm heart: may the toasts this day drink in cold water remind us of the heroes of the temperance cause, and may their memories ever live as fresh and green as the sward on which we now recline.

E. Pyle. Col. Drake—the soldier and the gentleman.

Wm. Y. Wigle. "The existing war: may it be brought to a speedy and honorable close."

W. B. Preston. Gen. George Lane: who never says "no ahead," but "come on boys!"

J. T. Roberts. Thos. J. Benton: the man of the age,—will be the model for posterity.

J. Little. The Hoosier soldier—gallant in love, brave in war: may the smiles of the Hoosier fair cause the dark shades of the southern clime to disappear like the dew before the morning sun.

D. Craighead. The volunteers. The experiment has succeeded: in peace, citizens; in war, soldiers.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Sir:—Your letters of the 24th and 25th ult., enclosing a communication from G. W. Holman, Esq., and the letter, one from Hon. J. W. Pettit, relative to the postponement of the sales of the lands in the Miami cessions, have just been received; and in answer I have the honor to state, that on full consideration of the representations made by yourself, by the gentlemen whose communications you enclose, and by the Hon. Messrs. Bright, Catlett, Pettit and others; it has been determined, on consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to postpone those sales till Monday, the 20th December next. This has been done, notwithstanding the Government is in need of all its available resources, no inconsiderable portion of which, so far as the public lands are concerned, was confidently expected from the sales of these cessions,—that the settlers on them may have an opportunity of realizing the proceeds of their growing crops, and thus have the means of securing their improvements; and that the delinquent from Indiana may bring the question of